

Final Exam

1. One of the advantages of an EOC is that it:
 - a. Moves incident command to a location away from the incident.
 - b. Facilitates the disaster declaration process.
 - c. Promotes problem resolution at the lowest practical level.
 - d. Assumes overall responsibility for the incident response.
2. EOCs are part of the _____ component of the National Incident Management System.
 - a. Command and management
 - b. Preparedness
 - c. Resource management
 - d. Communications and information management
3. Explicit authority for the management of all incident operations rests with the EOC.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. MACS/EOC organizations play a key role in _____ the information flow and resources for complex incidents or multiple incidents occurring simultaneously.
 - a. Directing
 - b. Dictating
 - c. Prescribing
 - d. Coordinating
5. EOCs help meet critical needs by resolving conflicts or establishing policies.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. NIMS establishes a single EOC staffing pattern.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Damage analysis; resource acquisition, assignment, and tracking; and spatial and data analysis are all examples of _____ of the EOC.
 - a. Essential functions
 - b. Requested operations
 - c. Cost accounting applications
 - d. Support services

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8. When determining EOC staffing, one must consider the skills, knowledge, and abilities required to perform critical tasks as well as the _____ necessary to perform those tasks.
- a. Personalities
 - b. Dispositions
 - c. Authorities
 - d. Attitudes
9. _____ take effect when jurisdiction or agency leadership is incapacitated or unavailable in an emergency.
- a. Delegations of authority
 - b. Orders of succession
 - c. Standard Operating Procedures
 - d. Emergency Operations Plans
10. To ensure that all EOC essential functions can be accomplished even with a reduced staff, it is recommended that all EOC staff receive:
- a. SOPs for multiple jobs.
 - b. Cross-training in a second job.
 - c. One or more delegations of authority.
 - d. Access to all data collected at the EOC.
11. The ability of public safety service and support providers to communicate with staff from other responding agencies and to exchange voice and/or data communications on demand and in real time is also known as redundancy.
- a. True
 - b. False
12. Determining who needs to communicate requires in-depth, position-by-position analysis of the MAC System, from the Incident Command Post through the:
- a. Local EOC.
 - b. State EOC.
 - c. Mutual aid partners.
 - d. Federal level.
13. The ability for all agencies assisting in a response to switch to a backup communication system when required is called:
- a. Redundancy.
 - b. Information dissemination.
 - c. Communications planning.
 - d. SOP application.

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14. The plans, protocols, and structures that, together, provide the mechanism to ensure delivery of information to the public is called the:
- a. Public Information Office.
 - b. Joint Information Center.
 - c. Joint Information System.
 - d. Public Affairs SOPs.
15. The EOP, call-down rosters, and orders of succession are all examples of:
- a. Legal and financial records.
 - b. Personnel records.
 - c. Accounting records.
 - d. Emergency operating records.
16. How you use information affects how you manage it.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Information needs should be assessed as part of:
- a. Training activities.
 - b. Prevention activities.
 - c. Mitigation activities.
 - d. Planning activities.
18. Ensuring that personnel, suppliers, and support personnel can get to the EOC when needed and without delay is related to EOC:
- a. Accessibility.
 - b. Safety.
 - c. Survivability.
 - d. Versatility.
19. When considering the amount of space required for the EOC, a good rule of thumb is to allow between ____ and ____ square feet per staff member.
- a. 20; 120
 - b. 50; 85
 - c. 75; 100
 - d. 100; 200
20. One possible solution for an EOC that is too small is to:
- a. Allow support personnel to work from their day-to-day offices.
 - b. Consider the use of Department EOCs.
 - c. Merge EOCs with a neighboring jurisdiction.
 - d. Conduct all operations from the State EOC.

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21. An EOC that can remain operable for an extended period of time regardless of the type of incident or other damage to the infrastructure is considered to be:
- a. Safe.
 - b. Versatile.
 - c. Survivable.
 - d. Adequate.
22. Damage to the EOC in a catastrophic disaster absolves the jurisdiction of its coordination responsibilities.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. A facility that is fully equipped and has all utilities working is called a _____ facility.
- a. Hot
 - b. Warm
 - c. Cold
24. Time-phased activation may be appropriate for:
- a. Small incidents that are not expected to extend beyond one Operational Period.
 - b. Large incidents where staff may have difficulty reaching the EOC.
 - c. Incidents for which there is a warning period.
 - d. Incidents of National Importance.
25. The basic concept underlying EOC activation should be included in which section of the Emergency Operations Plan?
- a. Assumptions
 - b. Authorizations
 - c. Executive Summary
 - d. Concept of Operations
26. EOC activation levels should be linked to:
- a. The jurisdiction's hazard analysis.
 - b. State law.
 - c. Executive orders or directives.
 - d. NIMS requirements.
27. The EOC typically deactivates at the same time as the Incident Command.
- a. True
 - b. False

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28. SOPs should be developed for:
- a. Agency leaders at the EOC.
 - b. EOC support personnel.
 - c. Alternate personnel.
 - d. Every EOC position.
29. EOC SOPs should be reviewed and revised after each activation or exercise.
- a. True
 - b. False
30. The EOC and the entire MACS play an important role in resource management:
- a. In all emergencies.
 - b. When incidents grow in size and complexity.
 - c. When the Governor declares a state of emergency.
 - d. Only in catastrophic incidents.
31. Establishment of a Unified Command or Area Command triggers the switch in response management from dispatch to the EOC.
- a. True
 - b. False
32. As preparation for emergencies, opportunities to acquire and apply the skills and knowledge needed for EOC operations are developed through:
- a. Tests, training, and exercises.
 - b. Activations during incidents.
 - c. Team building activities.
 - d. Policy direction from agency leaders.
33. The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) provides general guidance but does not establish a national standard for exercises.
- a. True
 - b. False